रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) 30-6-1984 का ऐसा कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता है। बहरहाल, पहले "कर्जन ब्रिज" का नाम बदल कर 'महामना मालवीय ब्रिज' रखने के अभ्यावेदन किये जाते रहे हैं। चूंकि वाराणसी के निकट गंगा नदी पर "मालवीय ब्रिज" नामक एक रेल एवं सड़क पुल पहले से ही है और अब एक दूसरे रेल एवं सड़क पुल का नाम मालवीय जी के नाम पर रखने से भ्रम उत्पन्न होगा। इसलिये यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि कर्जन ब्रिज का नाम न बदला जाये। इस विनिश्चय को बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

1567. (*Transferred to the -)th August*, 1984).

Adulteration of various commodities

1568. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that metanil-yellow is being widely used in adulteration of arhar dal; if so, what corrective steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken;

(b) whether it is also a fact that widespread adulteration of edible oils, dhania powder, milk powder, napthalene balls, washing soaps, detergents, etc. is taking place; and

(c) whether there has been a breakdown in the quality control set up both in States and at the Centre including the ISI, if so, what corrective steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken to streamline the food quality control administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MISS KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No such reports have come to the notice of this Ministry. However, some earlier studies carried out at Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow based on analysis of food stuffs during 1960—70 indicated that metanil yellow was used as a colouring material in rural areas. The State Governments were cautioned.

(b) There is no widespread audulteration of edible oils, dhania powder and milk powder. Napthalene balls, washing soaps and detergents neither come under the purview of prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 nor under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 administered by this Ministry.

(c) It is not correct to say that there is neglect and breakdown in quality control set up in States and the Centre. Various measures have been suggested to the State Governments from time to time to streamline the food control administration. It was also stressed in the Central Council of Health Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi from 9th to 11th July, 1984 to streamline and strengthen the State food control Administration.

वनस्पति निर्माताओं द्वारा की जा रही मुनाफाखोरी का रोका जाना

1569. **श्री प्यारेलाल खंडेलवाल** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 18 दिसम्बर 1983 के साप्ताहिक "पांचजन्य" "वनस्पति निर्माताओं को 2500 करोड़ रुपये की भेंट" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के लिये ऐसे वनस्पति

निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1977 से उद्योग द्वारा स्वैच्छिक मूल्य नियन्त्रण बरता जा रहा है । हाल ही में, वनस्पति के विभिन्न पैकों पर अधिकतम मूल्य (स्थानीय करों के अलावा) मुद्रित करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे राज्य सरकार के नामितों या सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरण के लिये अपने-अपने इलाकों में होने वाले कुल उत्पादन की 30 प्रतिशत तक की मात्रा कारखाना-मूल्य पर वसूल करें ।

Electrification of Delhi-Madras route

1570. SHRI R. SAMBA SIVA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up electrification of the Delhi-Madras route during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The Electrification of Delhi-Madras route has already been taken up. Delhi-Agra and Madras-Vijayawada Sections have already been electrified. Electrification works on the remaining sections are in progress, and are expected to be completed by March '88 subject to availability of adequate funds.

Market prices of essential commodities

1571. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the market prices of wheat, rice, sugar, dal urd, vanaspati, tea (loose), gram (white), salt (Tata), coal and cement as on January 1, 1980, January 1, 1983 and as at present; and

(b) the extent to which they have adversely affected the persons in the lower middle class and those below and around the poverty line, especially in remote rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The required information is given in Annexure I and II.

(b) Government is aware that increase in prices of essential commodities over a period of time affects the common people. Government has taken several measures to increase the supply of essential commodities and to check the rise in their prices. The main thrust of Government policy is to increase the production of various essential commodities. The Public Distribution System through which several essential commodities are being distributed is being expanded and strengthened. For supplementing domestic production some essential commodities like edible oils, petroleum products and pulses are imported. The allocation of levy sugar, imported edible oils etc., for supply through the Public Distribution System have been raised. Levy cement is given for construction and repairs of residential buildings to people with lower incomes: In order to curb hoarding and blackmarketing, the State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and similar legislations.